From Zero Jero

Exercise book for grade 8 students.

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[1] ÀKTICLES

There are three articles in English: a, an & the.

- Articles are divided into two types:

Definite articles and **Indefinite articles**.

The indefinite articles are: *a* & *an*.

The definite article is: *The*.

Definite articles:

We use A/AN with:

- 1. singular nouns and the first time we refer to a person, animal or thing.
- * example: a child, an elephant, a television.
- 2. we don't use A/AN with possessive pronouns, demonstratives or cardinal numbers, plurals.
- * example:
 - my ____ shirt is dirty
 - This ___ car is expensive.
 - One ____ person is in the reception.
 - These are ____ books.
- 3. we use A/AN instead of ONE:
- * example: I have one book. I have a book.

What is the difference between A and AN?

- <u>A is used when the next word begins with *consonant sound*</u> (B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z)

*Example:

a cow, a boy, a university, a uniform, ... etc

- ** a university (because the beginning of university sounds like: (Yew -niversity).
- AN is used when the next word begins with vowel sound (A, E, I, O, U).

*Example:

an apple, an umbrella, an hour, an honorable, an FBI agent.

** an hour (because the H is silent, so it sounds like: our)

Exercise 1:

Fill the gaps with (a) or (an):

1 cup	10 clever boy	19 hour
2 mouse	11 orange	20honorable
3 man	12 window	21honest
4 arrow	13 house	22humble
5 elephant	14 girl	23European
6 door	15 eagle	24uniform
7 boy	16 Somali man	25 Somalia
8 arm-chair	17 African painting	26university
9 pencil	18 old man	27 union

Exercise 2: write A or AN in the gaps:

1. This is book.	6. Her father is doctor.
2. Show me umbrella.	7. keep these tins in basket.
3. give me banana.	8. she has broken egg.
4. keep this book in box.	9. give this boy apple.
5. bring me glass of water.	10. my uncle is engineer.

Exercise 3: write A or AN in the following:

This is New picture but that is Old picture.
 This is Ox and that is Cow.
 Will you get me Egg and packet of milk?
 Do you want Apple or Orange?
 This is Indian boy and that is Somali boy.
 Bring flower and Needle.
 Open Window and Door.
 Can you see Zebra an elephant there?
 This is Chair and that is Arm-chair.
 Giraffe was killed by Lion.

Exercise 5: write A or AN whenever necessary:

- 1. There is Ox in the field.
- 2. Fatima wants to buy Pen and Ink-well.
- 3. Please give me Glass of Water.
- 4. Show me Rhino Elephant.
- 5. Her name is Mariah but her brother's name is Feisal.
- 6. Do you like to have apple or banana.
- 7. There is no ink in my pen.
- 8. Can you see owl on that tree?
- 9. chair is made of wood.
- 10. Nairobi is Big city.
- 11. Jembe is made of Steel and Wood.
- 12. Please give me slice of bread with Butter.
- 13. It is pleasant to see Rainbow.
- 14. Kenya is bigger than Uganda.
- 15. Maize is cheaper than Wheat.
- 16. This is class. glass is full.
- 17. That is car. car is for sale.
- 18. I have Unicycle and Honest dog.









The definite article – THE:

- The is used for:

(1) a singular and plural nouns when it is clear which person/thing we are talking about:

* example:

- There is a lamp in my bedroom. The lamp is next to the desk. (because we mentioned the lamp for the first time)
 - Ali has a pen. The pen is very nice.
 - There is a cat. The cat is white.

(2) anything we which we identify immediately:

*example: - We watched Shah-ruh-khan film.

(3) music instruments:

*example: - the piano. - the drums. The guitar.

(4) Definite things (unique or there is only one):

* example: - the sun. - the moon. - The internet. -The sky. - The world. - The earth.

(5) name of the rivers, seas, oceans, ranges and deserts (always in capitals).

- ***example**: The Nile river. The Black sea. -The Himalaya
- The Sahara desert.

(6) The directions (Cardinal points):

* example:

- the West. - the South-east. - the North.

(7) The superlatives:

*examples: - The tallest. - The biggest. - The best

(8) for class-group: (poor, rich, teachers, doctors)

*examples: - The poor must be helped.

- The cow give us milk.

Zero Article (No article)

The **zero article** is where the article is left out together.

We use no article with:

- 1. plurals and uncountable nouns:
- *example: **Children** are happy. (NOT the children)
 - milk, sugar, water, money (NOT: the milk, the sugar, the water)
- 2. proper nouns and:

(names of people, cities, countries / lakes, single islands, planets, meals and months):

- *example: Garowe is the capital city of Punt land state of Somalia.
 - Ahmed lives in Cape town.
 - Jamaica, Lamu, Kudha - Lake Victoria - Asia, Africa
 - Mars, Jupiter - breakfast, lunch, dinner - June, May

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Exercise 6: write a, an or the in the following wherever necessary:

1. There is dog. dog is very big. 2. she is poor lady. We must help poor. 3. Give him cup of tea. 4. There is garden behind school. 5. horse is noble animal. 6. Ahmed got highest marks in English. 7. which is tallest building in Mogadishu. 8. earth rotates on its axis. 9. My uncle has parrot. parrot speaks nicely. 10. There is blind man. We must help blind people. 11. ant is small insect. 12. Sun sets in west. 13. There is book on that table. book is mine. 14. Hassan is cleverest boy in the class. 15. lion is strongest animal. 16. This is place where there was accident yesterday. 17. There is snake in this room. We must catch snake. 18. We must speak the truth. 19. This is house. house is big. 20. write on blackboard with piece of chalk. 21. Her name is Amino but her brother's name is Suleiman. 22. This is ring. ring is made of gold. 23. Honest is best policy. 24. Who is youngest boy in your class? 25. earth is round and it moves around sun. 26. I bought pairs of shoes. 27. I think man over there is very unfriendly. 28. That is problem I told you about. 29. Jamal traveled to Mogadishu. 30. I read amazing story yesterday. 31. I live in apartment. Apartment is new. 32. I was in Japanese restaurant. served good. 33. Zahra can play guitar. 34. There is bird in nest. 35. sky is above earth. 36. He is clever boy.

[2] PRONOUNS

Subject pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	they
Object pronouns	Me	You	Him	Her	It	Us	Them
Possessive adjectives	My	Your	His	Her	Its	Our	their
Possessive pronouns	Mine	Yours	His	Her	Its	Ours	Theirs
Reflex pronouns:	myself,	yourself	his self	herself	Its self	Ourselves	their selves
Demonstrative pro:	this	these	that	Those			

*** We use pronouns to avoid repetition.

(1) SUBJECT PRONOUNS AND OBJECT PRONOUNS:

Subject pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	they
Object pronouns	Me	You	Him	Her	It	Us	Them

*examples:

Subject pronouns	Object pronouns
I like horses.	Horses don't like me .
They listen to the teacher.	You watched them on TV.
We talk to our teacher.	He talks to us.
She beats my brother.	My mother beats him .
It is cold today.	I beat her because she doesn't listen to me .

Exercise 1:Substitute the underlined words with subject pronoun:

Example: my uncle is sick: **He** is sick.

- 1) **Ali** is a nice boy.
- 2) **The girls** write letters.
- 3) Your mother does not like you.
- 4) **Ahmed** is calling you there.
- 5) **The picture** was a lovely picture.
- 6) Mary and Fatima want to sing a song.
- 7) You and I are going out.
- 8) Miss Aisha teaches us English.
- 9) Can **the king** do that work?
- The cost is ten shillings. 10)
- 11) **Isaac and Ismail** were present yesterday.
- 12) **Halima or Marian** is responsible for this.

Exercise 2: Indicate the correct pronoun in the blank space:
1. Ahmed is sick went to the hospital.
2. My mother is a nurse left for hospital.
3. Take these notes to Mr. Ali are his.
4. Marian caused the accident has to pay me.
5. James's dog died was run over by a car.
6. Musa's bicycle was stolen was new.
7. All the luggage was stolen was ours.
8. This car is expensive is mine.
9. This is my shirt is filthy.
10. The thief run was very careful.
Exercise 3: Insert the correct object pronouns in the blank space:
1. He is my best friend. I really like (him)
2. It is a dirty town. I don't like
3. He is so happy today. He loves and I love
4. She is not a nice girl. I hate
5. You are my brother and I love
6. They are really good people, we respect a lot.
7. This ball was mine. I threw yesterday.
8. My teacher is angry for I will give a present.
9. Your mother helped, I want to thank
10. We cheated the exam and the teacher rebuked
11. Sam and I asked him and he doesn't answered to
12. She is our grandmother. She is kind to we love
13. Your uncle beat us. We hate and he hates
14. The dog bite John and John kicked
15. You killed my sister. You killed because she is better than

Exercise 4: Rewrite and correct the underlined words in the bold font:

- 1. Did you make breakfast for **she** and him?
- 2. Home work is easy for Ali and $\underline{\mathbf{I}}$.
- 3. He agreed with her and we.
- 4. Teacher will beat you and I too.
- 5. I have broken this mirror because I hated _____.

(2) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES AND POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

Possessive adjectives	My	Your	His	Her	Its	Our	their
Possessive pronouns	Mine	Yours	His	Her	Its	Ours	Theirs

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
This is my book:	This book is mine	Her car is new:	The new car is hers
Your tea is hot:	The hot tea is	It's horse, its	The tail is its
	yours.	tail is long.	

Exercise5:

T 10 4 41 4	•	• 41
Indicate the correct	nacceccive nran <i>i</i>	aiin in these gans •
marcate the correct	possessive prom	oun in these gaps.

- 1. My father gave me a car. This car is _____.
- 2. I sent the keys to Mr. Ahmed. The keys are _____.
- 3. I bought clothes for my brothers. The clothes are
- 4. The camel's tail is short. The tail is _____.
- 5. teacher gave prizes to us. The prizes are
- 6. my father and I lost our business. The business is _____.
- 7. Mrs. Samira has a good house. The house is ...
- 8. Zachariah ate his lunch. The lunch is ...
- 9. You lent us money. The money is _____.
- You have stolen my key and his pen. The key is ... 10.

Exercise 6:

Choose the correct pronoun in the bracket and put it in the blank space:

- 1) I didn't have ___ umbrella so Aisha lent ___ (me, hers, my).
- 2) ____ car is faster than ____ (mine , her) .
- 3) ____ food is hot. The food is ____ not ____ (ours, our, theirs).
- 4) ___ know this drink is ___ not ___ but I need another. (mine, yours, I)
- 5) I saw ____ (your, yours) friend. ____ (he, him, his) was polite.
- 6) I saw a friend of _____ (your, yours, you) last night.
- 7) _____ (you, yours, your) faithfully.
- 8) Our board is white. The whiteboard is _____ (our, we, ours).
- 9) This kettle belongs to the dog. _____ is ____ (its, it)
- The blanket belongs to my sister. ____ (its, it's). 10)

[3] QUESTION FORMS

INTRODUCTION:

Generally, To make a question we use: (DO, DOES, DID) or (am/was, Is/was, Are/were) or (Have & Has) (Can, May, Shall, Will).(wh-) Below we will detail it by using affirmative statements.

With verb to be:

(AM, IS, ARE / WAS, WERE)

TELLING SENTENCE	QUESTION FORM
1. This is a big car.	1. Is this a big car?
2. He is a boy.	
3. He was a clever boy.	
4. The cow was sick.	
5. I am a student.	
6. They are my brothers.	
7. The boys were late for the party.	
8. The dogs were running on the ground	
9. We were not given money	
10. She was not alone.	
11. My head is paining.	
12. The old man is very weak.	
13. My father is a teacher.	
14. The bottle was quite empty.	
15. Crocodiles are one of the cold blood animals	
16. Aisha is writing on the blackboard.	
17. We are grade 8 students.	
18. The examination is very easy.	
19. It is raining today.	
20. You are writing a letter.	

(2) Modal verbs

(can, could, will, would, shall, should, must) + Have & Has

Com Maniala was 1 41 - 11 - 0
Can Mariah read the book?

(3) Verbs A) simple present (do/does)

present (uo/uoes)
QUESTION FORM
1. Does Ahmed eat food daily?
2. Do I eat food every day?

B) simple past (Did)

TELLING SENTENCE	QUESTION FORM
1. Ahmed <u>ate</u> food yesterday	1. Did Ahmed <i>EAT</i> food ?
2. the painter slept .	
3. You wrote a good letter.	
4. She broke a mirror.	
5. The ladies finished their work.	
6. The lady finished her work.	
7. We won the match.	
8. He played very well.	
9. The woman sold her car.	
10. She broke a mirror.	
11. My father went to Kampala.	
12. The ladies finished their work.	
13. The lady finished her work.	
14. We won the match.	
15. He played very well.	
16. You wrote a good letter.	
17. Your father knew this.	
18. Your mother came to school.	
19.He stayed here for one week.	
20. She put you in trouble.	
21. He spoke well.	
22. I needed a book.	
23. They died yesterday.	
24. The teacher explained the lesson quickly.	
25. You received a letter.	
26. The police arrested the thief.	
27.Many students sat on the forms.	
28.Ali divorced his wife last year.	
29. My classmates visited me in the	
hospital yesterday.	
30. I lost my pen in the school.	

(4) Using 'what' to form questions:

TELLING SENTENCE	QUESTION FORM
1.Ahmed <u>eats</u> food daily.	1. what does Ahmed eat ?
1. I <u>eat</u> food every day.	2. What Do I eat every day?
2. We listen the lesson every day.	
3. She keeps her promise.	
4. This lady bites me .	
5. They kill a snake everyday	
6. You speak English.	
7. Ahmed speak English.	
8. Ali writes a topic.	
9. It fears from the dog.	
10. The child needs a toy.	
11. They want to came with me.	
12. He washes his feet.	
13. She likes chocolate.	
14. You both speak English.	
15. I need a dictionary.	
16. You wrote a good letter.	16. What did you write?
17. Your father knew this.	
18. Your mother cleaned the school.	
19.He cured here two patients.	
20. She put you in trouble.	
21. He spoke well English.	
22. I needed a book.	
23. They carried the box yesterday.	
24. The teacher explained the lesson.	
25. You received a letter.	
26. Your name is Mohammad.	26. What is your name?
27. The time is 8:40 pm.	
28. The answer is important.	
29. Your favorite color is red.	
30. The name of this street is km5.	

(5) Forming negative interro	gative: a) <u>without</u> <u>contraction</u> :
1) I do <u>not</u> break it.	Do I not break it?
2) You do not break it.	
3) He does <u>not</u> break it.	
4) She does <u>not</u> break it.	
5) It does <u>not</u> break it.	
6) We do <u>not</u> break it.	
7) They do <u>not</u> break it.	
8) I did <u>not</u> break it.	
9) You did <u>not</u> break it.	
10) He did <u>not</u> break it.	
11) She did <u>not</u> break it.	
12) it did <u>not</u> break it.	
13) We did <u>not</u> break it.	
14) They did <u>not</u> break it.	
15) I have <u>not</u> broken it.	
16) You have <u>not</u> broken it.	
17) He has <u>not</u> broken it.	
18) She has <u>not</u> broken it.	
19) it has <u>not</u> broken it.	
20) We have <u>not</u> broken it.	
They have <u>not</u> broken it.	
22) I shall <u>not</u> break it.	
23) You will <u>not</u> break it.	Will you <u>not</u> break it?
24) He will <u>not</u> break it.	
25) She will <u>not</u> break it.	
26) it will <u>not</u> break it.	
27) We shall <u>not</u> break it.	
28) I am <u>not</u> breaking it.	
29) You are <u>not</u> breaking it.	
30) He is <u>not</u> breaking it.	
31) We are <u>not</u> breaking it.	
32) I can <u>not</u> break it.	
33) He can <u>not</u> break it.	

b) with contraction:

Negative sentence:	Negative interrogative sentence:
1. I don't break it.	Don't I break it?
2. You don't break it.	
3. He doesn't break it.	
4. She doesn't break it.	
5. It doesn't break it.	
6. We don't break it.	
7. They don't break it.	
8. I didn't break it.	
9. You didn't break it.	
10. He didn't break it.	
11. She didn't break it.	
12. it didn't break it.	
13. We didn't break it.	
14. They didn't break it.	
15. I haven't broken it.	
16. You haven't broken it.	
17. He hasn't broken it.	
18. She hasn't broken it.	
19. it hasn't broken it.	
20. We haven't broken it.	
21. They haven't broken it.	
22. I shan't break it.	
23. You won't break it.	Won't you break it?
24. He won't break it.	
25. She won't break it.	
26. it won't break it.	
27. We shan't break it.	
28. You aren't breaking it.	
29. He isn't breaking it.	
30. We aren't breaking it.	
31. I can't break it.	
32. He can't break it.	

[4] VERBS AND TENSES

(1) Verbs:

<u>Verb</u>	Pat tense	Past	Verb	<u>Past</u>	Past
		participle		tense	participle
Am	Was	Been	Arise	Arose	Arisen
Awake	Awoke	Awoken	Beat	Beat	beaten
Become	Became	Become	Begin	Began	Begun
Bite	Bit	Bitten	Break	Broke	Broken
Bring	Brought	Brought	Build	Built	Built
Burn	Burnt	Burnt	Buy	Bought	Bought
Carry	Carried	Carried	Catch	Caught	Caught
Choose	Chose	Chosen	Come	Come	Come
Copy	Copied	Copied	Cost	Cost	Cost
Cut	Cut	Cut	Do	Did	Done
Draw	Drew	Drawn	Drink	Drank	Drunk
Drive	Drove	Driven	Eat	Ate	Eaten
Fall	Fell	Fallen	Feed	Fed	Fed
Feel	Felt	Felt	Fight	Fought	Fought
Find	Found	Found	Fly	Flew	Flown
Forget	Forgot	Forgotten	Forgive	Forgave	Forgiven
Get	Got	Got	Give	Gave	Given
Go	Went	Gone	Grow	Grew	Grown
Have	Had	Had	Hear	Heard	Heard
Hide	Hid	Hidden	Hit	Hit	Hit
Hold	Held	Held	Hurt	Hurt	Hurt
Keep	Kept	Kept	Know	Knew	Known
Lay	Laid	Laid	Learn	Learnt	Learnt
Leave	Left	Left		Learned	Learned
Lose	Lost	Lost	Make	Made	Made
May	Might	Might	Meet	Met	Met
Pay	Paid	Paid	Read	Read	Read
Ring	Rang	Rung	Run	Run	Run
Say	Said	Said	See	Saw	Seen
Sell	Sold	Sold	Send	Sent	Sent

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Shake Shoot Shut Sit Speak Stand Sweep Take Think Understand	Shook Shot Shut Sat Spoke Stood Swept Took Thought Understood	Shaken Shot Shut Sat Spoken Stood Swept Taken Thought Understood	Shine Show Sing Sleep Spend Steal Swim Teach Throw Wear	Shone Showed Sang Slept Spent Stole Swam Taught Threw Wore	Shone Shown Sung Slept Spent Stolen Swum Taught Thrown Worn
Weep Win Write	Wept Won Wrote	Wept Won Written HAS AND	Welcome Work HAVE	Welcomed Worked	Welcomed Worked
HAS – To be HAVE – To be Exercise 1: Write have or	v	HE, SHE an I, YOU, WE		7.	
1. He 3. We 5. She 7. You 9. The bin	an apple. no chairs a nice dr my pend dd two	ess.	4. I 6. It v no 8. The b 10.	ooy a The children	ings. knifetoys.
	The boys a gro			Charles affes	a pawpaw. long legs.

xercise2:	
ill (HAVE	E) or (HAS) in the following:
1. I	a good pen.
	forgotten their books.
3. You	finished your work.
	a bad cold.
5. We _	lost our books.
6. He _	cut the rope.
7. She _	broken the bottle.
8. It	bitten him twice.
9. This	baby a nice doll.
10. The	cat a long tail.
11. The	chair a broken leg.
12. The	babies nice dolls.
13. The	cats long tails.
14. The	chairs broken legs.
15. The	giraffe a long neck.
16. The	clock two hands.
17. The	y thrown their books.
18. You	ı sold your car.
19. My	teacher a nice blue car.
20. I	understood the lesson very well.
21. The	bird made a nice nest.
22. Who	ere she gone at this time?
23	your father come from Mombasa?
	swept our floor.
25. Son	nebody taken a pencil.
	she gone to school today?
	they lost their papers?
28	this chair a broken handle?
29. You	r teacher punished the boy.
30. This	s boy not called his father.
	o broken this cup.
32. Kha	llid a big house.

Exercise 3: write (HAVE) or (HAS) in the following:
1. I done my work and he done his work.
2. They books and we books.
3. He gone to a picnic and she gone to a picnic.
4. You paid your fees and I not paid mine.
5. Those flowers good smell but this flower not.
6. You to sing a song and he to sing a song.
7. She to sweep the room and they to arrange the furniture
8. You to do again and the to do again.
9. I to leave early and she to leave early.
10. He to take part and also she to take part.
EXERCISE 1 OF VERBS: Complete the following sentences:
Example: a) you have to write <u>DONE</u> . (do)
b) I have already _ PAID _ my school-fees. (pay)
1. My father has a new car (buy)
2. The bird has away. (fly)
3. The dog has a cat. (kill)
4. They have not there. (go)
5. The sun has already (rise)
6. Have you your apples? (eat)
7. The man has his house. (sell)
8. I have to bring your book. (forget)
9. Has she a picture ? (draw)
10. Who has this glass ? (break)
11. Has she not yet her work? (begin)
12. Have you ever a ghost ? (see)
13. This plant has very fast. (grow)
14. The boy has not the bell yet. (ring)
15. Have you your paper. (give)
16. Has she her turn? (take)
17. They have not me anything. (tell)
18. Who has this bottle? (break)
19. He has not a letter. (write)
20 I have the door (close)

Exercise 2:

Complete the following:

Present tense	Past tense	Past participle
1. I ring	Irang	I have rung
2. I go	C	
3. I sing		
4. I cut		
5. We know		
6. We write		
7. We put		
8. We speak		
9. You make		
10. You sell		
11. You buy		
12. I do		
13. He drives		
14. He falls		
15. He breaks		
16. He likes		
17. She sends		
18. She comes		
19. It drinks		
20. It climbs		
21. It barks		
22. They throw		
23. They begin		
24. They find		
25. They think		
26. He takes		
27. She sleeps		
28. He teaches		
29. I show		
30. I run		

Exercise 3:

complete the following by selecting the correct verb in the bracket:

- 1. Ahmed (are, is) a nice boy.
- 2. The girls (write, writes) letters.
- 3. Ali (**do, does**) not like you.
- 4. He (is, are) calling there.
- 5. It (were, was) a lovely picture.
- 6. Fatima and Marian (wants, want) to sing a song.
- 7. You and I (am, are) going out.
- 8. Miss Samira (teach, teaches) us English.
- 9. Can she (**does**, **do**) that work.
- 10. The cost of these books (**is, are**) ten shillings.
- 11. Henry and Ben (was, were) present yesterday.
- 12. Did you (pay, paid) your fees.
- 13. Mariah (don't, doesn't) speak very well.
- 14. Ahmed or Abdullah (are, is) responsible for this.
- 15. Where (was, were) you yesterday afternoon?
- 16. Who (**is, are**) shouting in the room.
- 17. (Its, it's) a red dog with white tail.
- 18. Both of us (are, is) waiting the bus.
- 19. Either of them (is, are) guilty.
- 20. Neither of us (are, is) absent.
- 21. We will (gone, go) to school.
- 22. I (have, has) three rulers.
- 23. There (are, is) one whiteboard in the classroom.
- 24. There (are, is) twenty forms in the class.
- 25. Ahmed (goes, went) to his home yesterday.
- 26. Amino gave (his, her) book to her friend.
- 27. Ali brought (I, me) a gift.
- 28. (Feisal and I / I and Feisal) go to school every day.
- 29. I have (**spoke**, **spoken**) slowly.
- 30. She (speaks, speak) English a little.

Exercise 4:

Choose the correct verb from the bracket:

- 1. He has (lose, lost) his English book.
- 2. They have (**spoken**, **spoke**) to their parents.
- 3. Amino has (wore, worn)a nice dress.
- 4. Has she (written, wrote) a letter to her mother?
- 5. I have not (**took**, **taken**) your pen.
- 6. We have (saw, seen) him at his house.
- 7. Have you (**done**, **did**) anything for me?
- 8. What has she (gave, given) to your brother?
- 9. They have (**drunk**, **drank**) their milk.
- 10. She has(**fell**, **fallen**) down from the car.
- 11. Adam has (**thrown**, **threw**) this stone.
- 12. Have they (**chosen**, **chose**) their storybook?
- 13. Lucy and jenny have (**took**, **taken**) their breakfast.
- 14. Where have they (**went**, **gone**) now?
- 15. The dog has (**bit**, **bitten**) this child.
- 16. Have you (**taken**, **took**) your turn?
- 17. She has not (**drove**, **driven**) this car.
- 18. Who has (**broken**, **broke**) this saucer?
- 19. Has our teacher (**became**, **become**) a senior teacher?
- 20. What have you (**grown**, **grew**) in this pot?
- 21. The thief has (**stole**, **stolen**) our luggage.
- 22. Fatima has (**swum**, **swam**) in the river.
- 23. I have (sang, sung) a song.
- 24. Have I not (**showed**, **shown**) this before?
- 25. We have (**seen, saw**) the old man.

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Exercise 5: Write the correct form of the given verbs in bold in these words:

Example	s: a) I have <u>GIVEN</u> him money.	Give
-	b) She has FOUND her purse.	Find
1. The	e teacher has very angry.	Become
2. I ha	ave not your house.	See
3. Ha	ve you your shoes?	Choose
	e mango has from the tree.	Fall
	e cat has a mouse.	Kill
	e has a letter to her parents.	Write
	ny have they your name?	Forget
	ey have something under the carpet.	Hide
	e have them yesterday.	Tell
10.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Do
11.		Shoot
12.	-	Steal
13.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Inform
14.		Buy
15.		Take
16.	Has she her painting?	Finish
17.	What have you her?	Teach
18.	The headmaster has him this time.	Forgive
19.	Have you anything from here?	Hear
20.	Has she this car?	Drive
21.	The teacher has the acid bottle.	Shake
22.	The students have the lesson twice.	Read
23.	Have you the eggs in the basket?	Put
24.	Ali and I the window quickly.	Shut
25.	I have this letter to my brother.	Write

Exercise 6:

Complete the following by the past participle of the given verbs:

Examples: a) The man			a tree.	cut
		Ahmed	the chairs.	take
ANSWE	CRS:			
	a) The man h	as cut a tree.		
	b) Khalid and	Ahmed has i	taken the chairs.	
1 Th	ne doctor r	not	vet	Arrive
	ne clerk 1			Type
	i's father			Give
	e			Go
	nmed			Sell
	ne lion			Kill
	she			Take
	not			Speak
	ne baby			Finish
10.			neir work properly.	do
11.				Bring
12.			heir nests on the tree.	Build
13.	she	any	money with her?	Get
14.	His uncle		a present.	Send
15.	Halima		a nice cloth.	Make
16.	The lady		_ a beautiful dress.	Wear
17.	The old man		everything.	Lose
18.	Where	he	his car?	Leave
19.			your radio.	Repair
20.	Nobody		_ the dogs yet.	feed

(2) Tenses:

PRESENT CONTINUOUS	Now, am, is, are	I am falling now. He is going now, you are choosing
SIMPLE PRESENT:	Every day, daily, sometimes, often.	I fall daily, often he goes , you choose monthly
SIMPLE PAST:	Yesterday, last year/ week, 2 days ago	I fell, he went yesterday, you chose
PRESENT PERFECT:	Have, has, had	I have fallen, he has gone, you have chosen
SIMPLE FUTURE:	Tomorrow, next day.	I shall fall, he will go tomorrow, you will choose.

EXAMPLES OF TENSES WITH THEIR EXERCISES:

Example 1: use the verb **EAT** in:

a) PRESENT CONTINUOUS:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I am eating.	I am <u>not</u> eating.	Am I eating?
You are eating.	You are <u>not</u> eating.	Are you eating?
He is eating.	He is not eating.	Is he eating?
She is eating.	She is not eating.	Is she <i>eating</i> ?
It is eating.	it is not eating.	Is it eating?
We are eating.	We are not eating.	Are we eating?
They are eating.	They are not eating.	Are they <i>eating</i> ?

Exercise 1:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Example 2:

b) SIMPLE PRESENT:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I eat.	I do <u>not</u> eat.	Do I eat?
You eat.	You do not eat.	Do you eat?
He eats.	He does <u>not</u> <i>eat</i> .	Does he <i>eat</i> ?
She eats.	She does not eat.	Does she <i>eat</i> ?
It eats.	It does not eat.	Does it <i>eat</i> ?
We eat.	We do not eat.	Do we <i>eat</i> ?
They eat.	They do not eat.	Do they <i>eat</i> ?

Exercise 2:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Example 3:

C) SIMPLE PAST:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I ate.	I did <u>not</u> <i>eat</i> .	Did I eat?
You ate.	You did <u>not</u> eat.	Did you eat?
He ate.	He did <u>not</u> <i>eat</i> .	Did he <i>eat</i> ?
She ate.	She did not eat.	Did she <i>eat</i> ?
it ate.	it did not eat.	Did it <i>eat</i> ?
We ate.	We did <u>not</u> <i>eat</i> .	Did we <i>eat</i> ?
They ate.	They did not eat.	Did they <i>eat</i> ?

Exercise3:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Example 4:

D) PRESENT PERFECT:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I have eaten.	I have <u>not</u> eaten.	have I eaten?
You have eaten.	You have <u>not</u> eaten.	Have you eaten?
He has eaten.	He has <u>not</u> eaten.	Has he eaten?
She has eaten.	She has <u>not</u> <i>eaten</i> .	Has she <i>eaten</i> ?
it has eaten.	it has <u>not</u> eaten.	Has it eaten?
We have eaten.	We have <u>not</u> eaten.	Have we eaten?
They have eaten.	They have <u>not</u> <i>eaten</i> .	Have they <i>eaten</i> ?

Exercise 4:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Example 5:

E) SIMPLE FUTURE:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)
I shall eat.	I shall <u>not</u> <i>eat</i> .	shall I eat?
You will eat.	You will <u>not</u> eat.	Will you eat?
He will eat.	He will <u>not</u> eat.	Will he eat?
She will eat.	She will <u>not</u> eat.	Will she <i>eat</i> ?
it will eat.	it will <u>not</u> eat.	Will it eat?
We shall eat.	We shan't eat.	shall we eat?
They will eat.	They won't eat.	Will they eat?

Exercise 5:

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Affirmative (Positive) +	Negative (-)	Interrogative (?)

Exercise6:

Choose the correct form of the verb from the bracket:

1. He often	the breakfas	st early. (ate, eats, eaten)
2. I am	a picture. (dra	ws, drawing, drawn)
3. The woman	cloths dat	lly. (wash, washing, washes)
4. My mother h	as a cake for	us. (buy, bought, buys)
5. The teachers	are in the	e staff room. (sat, sits, sitting)
6. He is not	to my house tod	ay. (come, coming, comes)
7. They will	their parents. (c	obeyed, obeying, obey)
8. Are you	anything now? (doi	ing, did, do)
9. We are	TV in the room	. (watched, watching, watches)
10. Did he	cricket yeste	rday? (played, plays, play)
11. Do the	y not anythin	g from you? (hided, hide, hiding)
12. Are the	ey not anythin	ng from you? (hided, hide, hiding
13. Yesterd	day we tea. (t	ook, take, taken)
14. He will	not his p	parents again. (seeing, saw, see)
15. I	to Nairobi two da	ys ago. (go, went, gone)
16. You ha	ve the bottle	(broke, broken, breaking)
17. When w	we started the sun was	(rise, rose, rising)
18. The sur	n is (shine	s, shining, shone)
19. Someti	mes it (rain	s, rained. Raining)
20. She	to school every	day. (came, comes, come)
21. Yesterd	lay I in the g	arden. (worked, working, work)
Who is	in the class	? (shouted, shout, shouting)
We sha	ıll our exams	tomorrow. (do, did, done)
24. He	to the mosque ev	very day. (go, goes, gone)
25. Stars w	rill in the sky.	(shine, shines, shone)
26. It will	in April. (r	rained, raining, rain)
The bir	ds builds th	eir nests. (build, built, builds)
28. She has	s her study.	(finishing, finishes, finished)
29. Will we	e our seats ne	ext day? (took, take, taken)
30. The co	ws always	grass. (eat, eats, ate)
31. The co	w always	grass. (eat, eats, ate)

Exercise7: put the correct form of the ver	<u>'b in</u>	the bracket:
---	--------------	--------------

1. I	to Mogadishu two weeks ago (go)
2. The 1	man will his farm tomorrow. (dig)
3. My f	ather TV every day. (watch)
	ather TV yesterday. (watch)
5. His u	incle does not to the school. (come)
6. I am	to the school. (go)
7. We _	up early yesterday. (wake)
8. Is he	until no? (laugh)
9. She _	Allah every day. (pray)
10.	My friend me every time. (help)
	They will their dinner tonight. (take)
12.	Did you yesterday? (come)
13.	My mother is now. (cook)
14.	My sister has my pen. (steal)
15.	Will you me? (wait)
16.	The farmer his farm every night. (keep)
17.	The farmers their farm every night. (keep)
18.	She has there. (swim)
19.	She every day. (swim)
20.	Does she every day. (swim)
21.	Did she last night. (swim)
22.	She tree days ago. (swim)
23.	She is now. (swim)
24.	He the bell. (ring)
25.	She the charity to the poor people. (give)
26.	The nurse near the patient yesterday. (sit)
27.	Yesterday they each other. (argue)
28.	My head is at this time. (pain)
29.	Tomorrow he will to my place. (come)
30.	Did she a car? (drive)
31.	They will in the school. (dance)
	Yesterday I him a prize. (give)
33.	Our teacher us and we him. (love)

Exercise 8:

Choose the correct form from the brackets:

- 1. (Are you speaking / Do you speak) English? Yes, a little.
- 2. Sometimes (we are going / we go) away at weekends.
- 3. It's a nice day today. (The sun is shining / The sun shin).
- 4. How often (are you going / do you go) on holiday?
- 5. Where are Ali and Aisha? (They are watching / They watch) TV in the living room.
- 6. Jamal _____ (wrote/ writes) his lesson daily.
- 7. They _____ (went/ gone) to Bosaso last week.
- 8. I am _____ (reading / read) a history book now.
- 9. We _____ (ate / eat) too much banana yesterday.
- 10. My mother _____ (prepares / prepare) the lunch every day.
- 11. He has _____ his book. (lose, lost, loosed)
- 12. I have already _____ my duty. (do, done, did)
- 13. They _____ their pay monthly. (get, getting, got)
- 14. I shall _____ you tomorrow. (rang, ring, rung)
- 15. Yesterday we _____ a nice film. (see, seen, saw)
- 16. He will ______ to Mecca the next month. (go, went, gone)
- 17. We shall _____ our mothers in kitchen. (helping, helped, help)
- 18. She has _____ the wrong answer. (choose, chose, chosen)
- 19. I am _____ the right answer. (chosen, choosing, choose)
- 20. I will _____ the right answer. (chosen, choosing, choose)
- 21. You did not _____ the school yesterday. (come, came, welcome)
- 22. You _____ the school yesterday. (come, came, welcome)
- 23. They ______ to the restaurant last night. (go, went, gone)
- 24. They have _____ to the restaurant last night. (go, went, gone)
- 25. They ______ to the restaurant every day. (go, goes, gone, went)
- 26. They are ______ to the restaurant. (go, goes, going, gone)
- 27. They will ______ to the restaurant. (go, goes, going, gone)
- 28. They did not _____ to the restaurant. (go, gone, went)
- 29. They have not _____ to the restaurant. (go, gone, went)
- 30. Giraffe is _____ than the lion. (longer, taller)
- 31. This road is _____ than that road. (longer, taller)
- 32. You are taller than ______. (**I, me**)
- 33. I am _____ than my father. (younger, smaller)
- 34. Ali is _____than Hassan. (older, elder)
- 35. I has ______ brother. (elder, bigger)

[5] PLURÁL NOUNS

Exercise 1:

Boy	Book	Hand
Dog	Cat	Hen
Pen	Banana	Doll
Door	Lion	Oil
Girl	Ear	Key
Car	Frog	Log
Bag	Toy	Cow
Pencil	Lamp	Picture
Bat	Bird	Apple
Boat	Window	Prophet
Radio	Photo	piano

Exercise 2:

Box	Inch	Church
Dish	Bus	Tax
Match	Cloth	Brush
Class	Branch	Torch
Watch	Fox	Lunch
Dress	Brush	Gas
Potato	Hero	Lens
Mango	Echo	Tomato

Exercise 3:

Knife	Half	Shelf
Calf	Life	Wife
Leaf	Elf	loaf
Wolf	Thief	Chief
Roof	Gulf	Hoof

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Exercise 4:

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Toy	key	valley
Boy	Holiday	Guy

Exercise 5:

Fly	Spy	Butterfly
Lady	City	penny
Baby	Daisy	army
Puppy	Enemy	Duty
Party	Story	nanny

Exercise 6:

Man	person	Child
Woman	OX	Foot
Mouse	Goose	Tooth

Exercise 7:

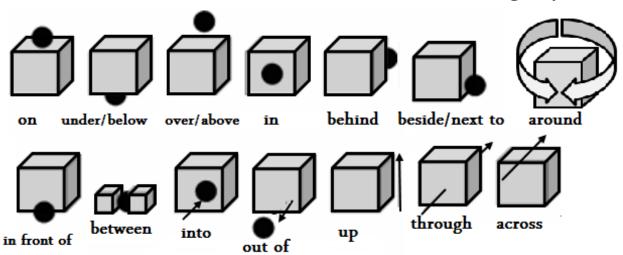
Brother-in-law	Father-in-law	Sister-in-law
Son-in-law	Workman	Daughter-in-law
Man-servant	Man-of-war	Passer-by

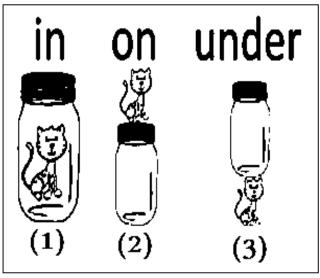
Exercise 8:

Trousers	dozen	Sheep
People	Hundred	Fish
Spectacles	Thousand	Cannon
Scissors	million	deer
Trousers	Water/oil/milk	Species
Measles	Rice/ sugar	Swine
tongs	Gold	News
Cattle	maize	Aircraft
poultry	hair	Moose

[6] PREPOSITIONS:

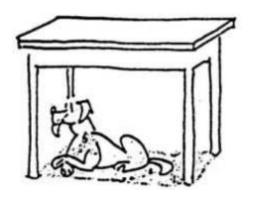
On, In, under, over, beneath, front of, behind, next to/At, through, by, around.

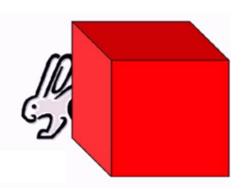






- 1) The cat is _____ the bottle.
- 2) The cat is _____ the bottle.
- 3) The cat is _____ the bottle.
- The cat jumps ____ the box.





- The dog is _____ the table.

- The rabbit is _____ the box.

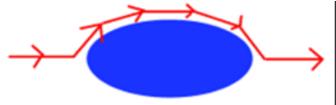


- The dog is _____ the table. - The dog is _____ the table.



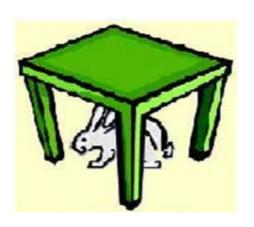


- The dog is _____ the table.



- We walked _____ the lake. - We walked _____ the road.







The arrow went _____ the circle. The rabbit sat ____ the table. He was cheating us ____ the hole.



The ball is _____ the dog and the box. The cat wants to jump _____ the window. The bell is hanging _____ the table.



The rabbit hided _____ the tree.

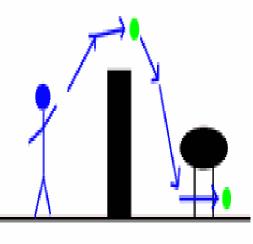


The airplane flew _____ the mount.



The ball is _____ the box.



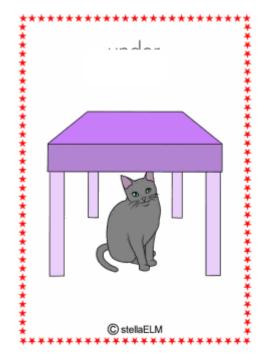


- The basket ball went _____ the window.

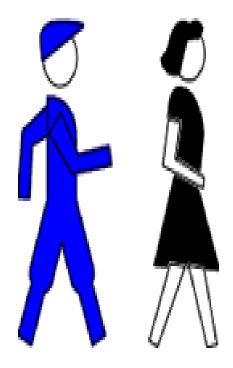
The ball went over the wall and then under the table.

- The ball went _____ the wall and

then _____ the table.



The cat is sitting _____ the table.



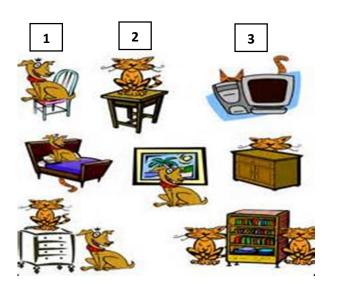
- The boy is walking _____ the lady.

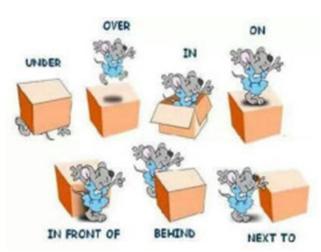
- The lady is walking _____ the boy.



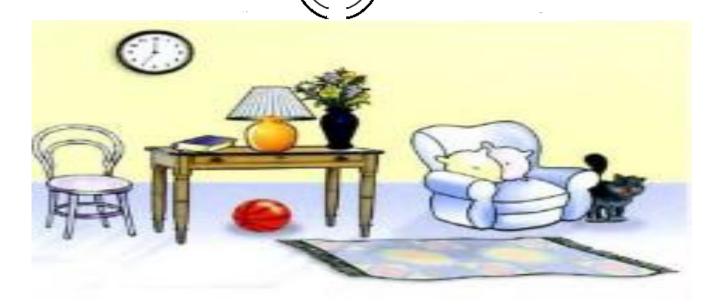


The car is _____ the house. The tree is ____ the house. The boat is traveling _____ the river.



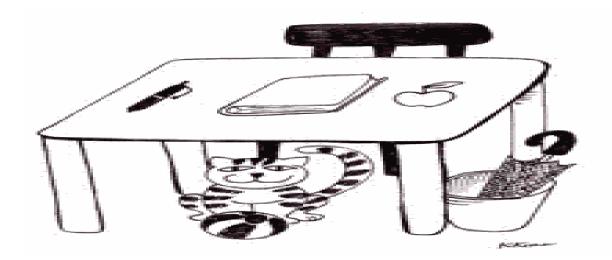


- 1) The dog is sitting _____ the chair. 2) The dog is sitting ____ the table.
- 3) The dog is sitting _____ the TV. 4) The dog sat _____ the bed.
- 5) The dog is sitting _____ the picture. 6) The dog is sitting _____ the cupboard.
- 7) The dog is sat _____ the cupboard then he climbed down and sat _____ the cupboard.
- 8) The cupboard is _____ the two dogs.



- 1. The clock is the wall.
- 3. The vest is the book.
- 5. The chair is _____ the table.
- 7. The cat is walking _____ the chair.
- 9. The balloon is _____ the table.

- 2. The lamb is _____ the vest and the book.
- 4. The lamb is the table.
- 6. The billows are _____ the chair.
- 8. The rug is _____ the floor.
- 10. The wall is _____ the table.



- 1) The chair is the table
- 3) The book is the apple & the pen.
- 5) The apple is _____ the book.
- 7) The pen is _____ the table.
- 9) The cat is _____ the table.

- 2) The ball is the cat.
- 4) The umbrella is _____ the basket.
- 6) The basket is _____ the floor.
- 8) The basket is _____ the table.
- 10) The table is _____ the chair.

Here is the list of some words with their	correct prepositions. Memorize them.
---	--------------------------------------

Inferior	to	Refer	to	Satisfy	with	Ask	for	Differ	from
Kind	to	Welcome	to	See	with	Famous	for	Look	at
Add	to	Junior	to	Differ	with	Proud	of	Aim	at
Apply	to	Similar	to	Write	with	Die	of	Good	at
Equal	to	Refer	to	Respect	for	Afraid	of	Interest	in
Listen	to	Angry	with	Sorry	for	Ashamed	of	Fail	In
Admit	to	Begin	with	Blame	for	Full	of	Rely	on
Invite	to	Disagree	with	Fit	for	Absent	from	Jump	over
Listen	to	Fill	with	Apply	for	Suffer	from	See	through
Faithful	to	Quarrel	with	Wait	for	Free	From	Look	after

Agree	with (somebody)	Agree	to (something)	Come	by (car/bus)
Come	on (foot)	Grateful	to (person)	Grateful	for (action)
Live	at (street/place)	Live	(town/city)	Tired	of (person)
Tired	with (action)	write	to (person)		

Fill in the blanks with the correct prepositions:

1. Jamal is afraid his father.
3. The bridge is the river.
5. The boy jumped the wall.
7. He boat sailed the breach.
9. Amos hides the door.
11.I met her the way.
13. We come to school bus.
15. There is a wall our hose.
17. Can you climb the palm tree?
19. He came us.
21. Ahmed is junior him.
23.Fill this jug milk.
25. I write my brother regularly.
·
27.Distribute these sweets those
five children.
29. The hunter aimed the lion.
31. My father looks his nephews.
33. Isaac is senior Feisal.

<u>3.</u>
2. He does not agree his sister.
4. It is very kind you.
6. My father is very angry me.
8. She is fond singing.
10. The cows were sitting tree.
12. The thief jumped the wall.
14. They are proud their children
16. We go mosque Fridays.
18. The children sat their chairs.
20. The highway passes the
town.
22.He died cancer.
24. He is married her sister.
26. He has not received any letter
his father.
28. Don't blame me nothing.
30. The tiger attacked the deer.
32.Can you see this window.
34. He stays Shibis
Mogadishu.

15. our headteacher's name is mr. feisal khalid.

countries of east africa.

13. kenya, uganda and tanzania are sister-

1960.

- 14. thursdays and fridays are holidays.
- 16. aden abdullah osman was the first president of Kenya.

PART TWO: VOCABULARY

[1] Opposites

Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite	Word	Opposite
Awake	Asleep	Absent	Present	Alive	Dead	Bad	Good	Before	After
Big	Small	Buy	Sell	Cold	Hot	Clean	Dirty	Dry	Wet
Early	Late	Empty	Full	Enemy	Friend	Find	Lose	First	Last
Give	Take	Hard	Soft	Here	There	In	Out	New	Old
Old	Young	Open	Closed	Poor	Rich	Start	Stop	Strong	Weak
Tall	Short	Wild	Tame	Top	Bottom	Up	Down	Light	Dark.

Exercise1: write the opposites of the following:

Example: good boy: **bad** boy.

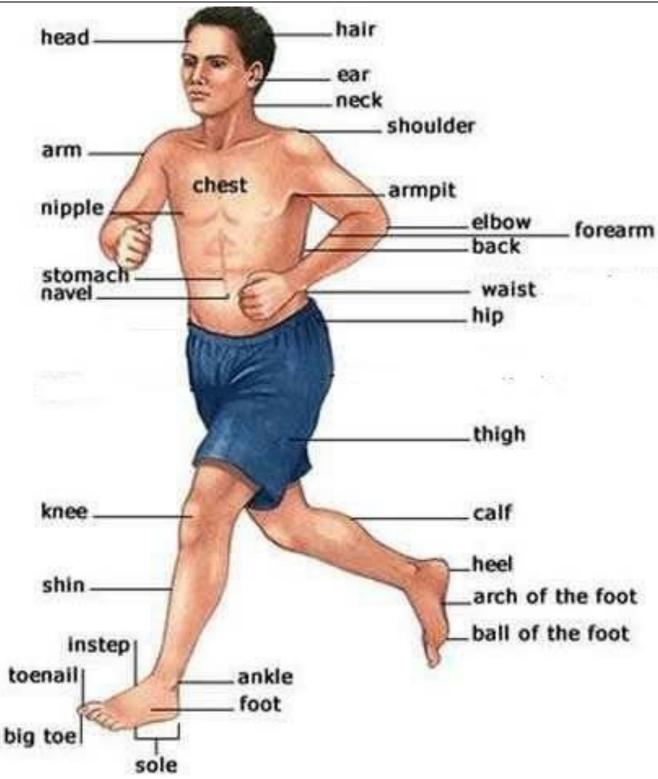
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1. hard bell	2. start playing	3. old man
4. new book	5. hot tea	6. dirty cloth
7. tall tree	8. lost pen	9. full bucket
10. weak dog	11. rich people	12. big box
13. wild dog	14. first boy	15. strong enemy

Exercise2: write the opposites of the bold words:

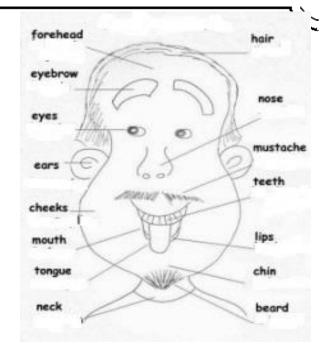
1. Jamal is **present** today but Ahmed is ______. 2. He sold his **old** car and bought a _____ car. 3. Her clothes are **dirty** but my clothes are _____ 4. This is a **tame** dog but that is a _____ dog. 5. Some balls are **hard**, but others are ______. 6. There wasn't any **cold** or _____ water in the bathroom. 7. Selman is a **strong** boy but Ali is a _____ boy. 8. The **rich** people must help the _____ people. 9. **Give** me your bicycle and _____ mine. I was **late** yesterday but I am _____ today. 10. Stop reading and _____ writing. 11. 12. Today is a **bad** day but yesterday was a _____ day. Take away **empty** bottles and bring ______ bottles. 13. Tell them to come **here** and not go to ______. 14 15. Your handwriting is **good** but mine is _____.

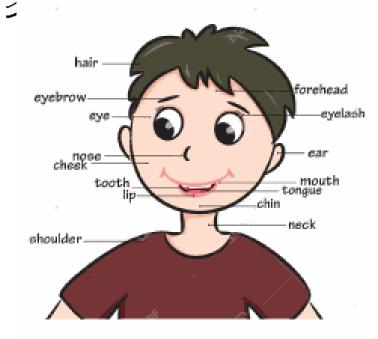
[2] Exterior parts of the human body:

Hair, head, eye, ear, nose, lip, mouth, teeth, tongue, cheek, chin, beard, neck, shoulder, shoulder, arm, elbow, hand, finger, thumb, nail, chest, stomach, back, leg, thigh, knee, foot, heel, toe(s).



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Some interior parts of the body:

Brain, heart, lungs, liver, kidney, intestine.

- 3. drbea: _____
- 4. tsehc: _____
- 5. htmuo: _____
- 6. eken: _____
- 7. hedsurlo: _____
- 8. seon: _____
- 11. rahi: _____
- 12. wbleo: _____

Exercise 2: Complete these sentences:

- 1. There are five fingers in my _____
- 2. There are five toes in my _____
- 3. I've got an _____ above my eye.
- 4. I can smell with my _____.
- 5. I can hear with my ______.
- 6. I can taste with my _____.
- 7. I can see with my ______.

Exercise3: Arrange the	following in	order to be	meaningful s	sentence:
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- ten am years I old:
 have two I brothers:
 bird The singing is:
- 4. good apples are These: ______
- 5. She pencil a with writes : ______
- 6. The is child crying milk for: ______
- 7. is food favorite Fish our:
- 8. name Ali her is husband's: ______
- 9. easy test very was It: _____
- 10. well can very I speak English: _____
- 11. cat That snake a: ______
- 12. every teacher his student likes: _____
- 13. The police responsible is security country of the :
- 14. family my living is in Bosaso: ______
- 15. meals three we a day eat: ______
- 16..water wants of a glass He: ______
- 17. busy today very are We: ______
- 18. birds over lake flying the are : ______
- 19. friend a lazy is boy My: ______
- 20. very today I am happy: ______
- 21. Parents respects his he. ______
- 22. Maria my is name. ______
- 23. eat before dinner We lunch.
- 24. tea the she did drink? _____
- 25. fast Ramadan does the holy he month of? ______
- 26. Pillars are the five what of Islam? _______________
- 27. understood well the I lesson.
- 28. quickly the turn on touch.
- 29. the lamp the lamb broken have.
- 30. leave the sheep the ship. _____
- 31. loaf love live leave leaf I to and.

[3] COMPOSITIONS:

Personal information: A)

A- What is your name?	B- My name is Ali.
A- What is your nationality?	B- My nationality is Somali.
A- What is your telephone number?	B- my telephone number is 5348
A- Where were you born?	B- I was born in Bosaso.
A- When were you born?	B- I was born in 2001.
A- Where do you live?	B- I live in Mogadishu.
A- With whom do you live?	B- I live with my parents.
A- How old are you?	B- I am 14 years old.
A- In which standard are you?	B- I am in standard 8.
A- Where do you go to school?	B- I go to Garisa school.
A- What would you like to become in the	B- I would like to become a pilot.
future?	-
A- who is your best friend?	B- my best friend is Ahmed.
A- what is your mother's name?	B- my mother's name is Halima.
A- what is your favorite subject?	B- my favorite subject is Geography.
A- what is your religion?	B- my religion is Islam.
Write a composition of between 75-100 wo	ords on <u>yourself</u> .

your best friend	B) write a composition of 100 words on <u>your best friend</u> and why he/she become your best friend:				

Family:

I love my family very much. My family includes my father, mother, me, three of my siblings and grandfather. I always love to show my care to my family.

I like to help my mother while cleaning the house and cooking food for us. I take care of my mother and father when they are ill. I like to sit near them and make them feel supportive.

I like to cheer my family by doing fun things and cracking jokes. This will make my father relief from stress and tire.

I always take my grandfather for a walk in evening. I read books for him. Also I spend time with him in speaking and playing. This makes my grandpa feel happy.

I show my love by giving some gifts on special occasions. I help my brothers and sisters in their studies. I take them to the school when I am free.

Care and respect is not only showing love to them but also giving respect to family. I always respect my family in every manner.

When I grow up, I will take care of my family more than now. I wish my care and love within our family should continue ever.

D) Daily habits:

what do you do at:

I get up early in the morning. I organize my bed. I wash my hands
and face then I brush my teeth. I ablute . I pray. I sweep my room.
I memorize some versus of Quran . I go to the Quranic school. I
come back to the home.
I take my breakfast . I dress the uniform. I prepare my books basing
on the schedule.
I go to the school. I stand the queue. I listen to the programs. I enter
into the class. During the periods I listen to the teacher carefully and
follow him. When three periods left I take my break by eating some
snacks from the restaurant.
I go bathing. I pray Duhr prayer in the mosque. I eat my lunch. I go
to bed.
After Asr prayer I do my home works. I go to the playground to play
foot ball/ I assist my mother.
I revise my lessons. I take my dinner. I go to bed early to wake up
early.
At the weekends I go to the rural areas for picnic.

Bring all together and make from the previous sentences a composition of the provious sentences acomposition of the previous sentences	sition about <u>what</u>

È)<u>School</u>:

All children like their schooldays. But on my first day in school I cried a lot. When I remember that I feel funny,

I have many friends. We study and fight together. We have activities like storytelling, singing, recitation etc.

Our school begins with Morning Prayer and ends with national anthem.

Everyday we have many teachers in our school. During the PT period we play a lot. Every year we have sports day. Students are divided into groups for competition.

We have a small garden in our school, and there are lot flowers in the garden. We take care of the garden. Our principal is very kind. I love my school.

My school has four storey building. It is like a temple where we go daily to study.

First of all in the early morning, we praise God for our better study and say good morning to our school teacher. My school has very strict discipline which we need to follow on regular basis. I like my school dress very much. It is situated around 2 km away from my sweet home. I go to school by yellow school bus. My school is located at very peaceful place and away from the pollution, noise, dust and smoke of the city.

F) Importance of education: (Essay of more than 100 words)

Education is the act of learning things around us. It helps us to easily understand and deal with any problem and makes balance throughout the whole life in every aspect.

Education is the first and foremost rights of every human being. Without education we are incomplete and our lives are useless.

Education helps us to set a goal and go ahead by working on that throughout the life. It improves our knowledge, skill, confidence level and personality. It empowers us intellectually to interact with others in our life.

Education brings maturity and teaches us to live in society with changing environment. It is the way to social development, economic growth and technological development.

Education is divided into three categories in our country: primary education, secondary education and higher education.

The literal person would get high level job or can be self employer.

[4] COPREHENSION TRICKS

The method I have written these passages is not formal it is for an special purpose to able the student to understand how he/she can pick out the answer in a tricky manner.

Read the passages and answer the questions followed by them:

(1)

An old man and his son wanted to sell their donkey at a market far away from their home. They must travel along and dusty road.

They both walked and lead the donkey. A neighbor saw them and asked "why you foolish, why are you both walking when you have a donkey? One of you can ride the donkey and the other can lead it". "That is good idea" said the old man and he told his son to ride the donkey.

While on the road they met with three women. The women shouted at the son and said to him "you are a silly person, your father is walking and you are riding the donkey". The old man looked at his son and said "let us both ride the donkey".

After a short time they met with a group of famers. The famers started laughing at them and asked "why are you both riding this poor animal". The old man smiled and said "yes, you are right". They jumped off from the donkey and using with a strong wooden stick they carried the donkey on their shoulders.

Again they passed by a group of famers who started laughing at them and said "you are silly persons, why are you carrying the donkey instead of riding him?".

The father looked at his son and said to him "my son, we can't satisfy the people, so we have to think about their suggestions seriously".

(2)

It was in the morning when mother woke Halima and her younger brother. Halima jumped out of bed and started dressing. Her brother was struggling to open his eyes.

"Lazy boy", Halima said. : always the last person to get up", mother had gone back to kitchen so Halima started tickling her brothers feet. She received a painful kick on the arm. She hit her brother on the leg which was now uncovered.

"You will see!" warned her brother who was quickly getting out of bed "wait and see, you" Halima ran to the kitchen and joined her mother. "Abdullah wants to beat me" always fighting. Can't you even take your breakfast before you start your fighting?". Abdullah came in angry, ready to hit. Halima's mother stopped him, saying, "No fighting here. Wash your hands and have breakfast. We must go to the farm."

Abdullah and Halima went to wash their hands. Abdullah was still angry with Halima but he did not want to start a fight again.

1. Who received a painful kick on the arm?
2. Why did the children find necessary to beat each other?
3. Where did the mother and her children want to go?
4. Between the children who woke first?
5. What shows that Halima was not a brave girl?
6. How many people are in the family?
7. How many children were in the family?
8. What is the main character of Abdullah? (fool / Coward / Lazy) 9. Which part of the body of Halima did Abdullah hit?
10. Abdullah is (harsh/kind/fighting/active) boy.

A long time ago there was a fox whose sister was getting married. The fox wanted to help her sister in her wedding party. The fox had no tongue so she could not make the special sound to celebrate the wedding. She decided to ask around for someone to loan her a tongue for the wedding. She went from one animal to another asking to borrow a tongue, so that she could celebrate the wedding.

Finally, she went to the crocodile. The crocodile was sleeping on the edge of the river and she said, "crocodile, please lend me your tongue so that I can make the special sound at my sister's wedding." Finally the crocodile agreed, and said, "I will give you my tongue, but you must return it as soon as the wedding over". The fox said, "thank you. I will return it as soon as possible." The fox took the tongue and went to her sister's wedding. She played and played and celebrated the whole night long with special sound (ULULULU, ULULULU, ULULULU). The crocodile was waiting for the fox to return his tongue.

When wedding was over the fox didn't return the tongue. The other animals asked the fox why she didn't return the tongue to the crocodile. The fox said, "for long time I didn't know how food was sweet. I don't want to lose my chance to eat all the different delicious foods, and I can't do this unless I make mashxarad in every wedding.

Ever since, then the crocodile has no tongue. He eats his food without tasting it. The fox never goes to the river or anywhere a crocodile can be. She is afraid of that the crocodile might kill her and take her tongue back. The crocodile is still waiting for the fox to get his tongue back.

<u>Lesson</u>: Like the crocodile, you can do good things but you might not get any reward.

1. Why the fox was going to have a tongue?
2. Where the crocodile was sleeping when the fox came to him?
3. What the crocodile said to the fox after he agreed to give her his tongue?
4. What was the answer of the fox to the crocodile?
5. Did the fox return the tongue to the crocodile when the wedding was over?

(4)

Cat kilemba was never satisfied with what he was given at home. One day the butcher caught him stealing his meat and cut his tail. When cat kilemba got home he said to the other cats, 'my brothers and sisters, look. I have cut my tail. I have come to realize that tails are no use to us. They get caught up by weeds as we walk, they become wet and they prevent us from running fast. When it is very dry, they could easily catch fire! Tails really serve no purpose.'

The other cats seemed to agree with cat kilemba. But one elderly cat who had never trusted cat kilemba cleared his throat and said, 'Be honest, cat kilemba. Since when did you realize we do not need tails?'.

Questions:

- 1. What cat kilemba was not satisfied?
- 2. How the other cats seemed after they heard the speech of kilemba?
- 3. Did the elderly cat trust cat kilemba?
- 4. What the cat stole from the butcher?
- 5. What the butcher did to the cat?
- 6. What the elderly cat said to the cat kilemba?
- 7. What would happen if the tail become wet as kilemba said?
- 8. Did the butcher cut kilemba's tail?
- 9. What would happen if the tail become dry as kilemba said?
- 10. What the elderly cat did before he talked?
- 11. When tails could catch fire as kilemba's mentioned?

(5)

Two hours later, the doctor said to Ahmed's mother, 'we now have the results of the blood tests we were doing on your son. Your son has been abusing drugs and his blood shows high levels of bhang and cocaine! That is why he is having hallucinations. He is a dangerous person and can easily do great harm to people or to property around him. We have to admit him to hospital for treatment,' concluded the doctor, looking intently at Ahmed's mother.

- 1. What the doctor tested?
- 2. Why the son is having hallucinations?
- 3. What the son was abusing?
- 4. What was in high levels in the son's blood?
- 5. Why they admitted the son to hospital?
- 6. Who is the dangerous person?
- 7. How the doctor looked at Ahmed's mother at his conclusion?
- 8. What the son can easily do?

Questions:

(6)

Ali was a very mean person. He would not employ workers on his large rice farm because he did not want to pay wages.

He made his children do all the work on the farm. He made a lot of money selling the rice and became very rich, but he became even meaner.

He did ridiculous things and gave equally ridiculous reasons to avoid using money. When he bought new shoes for his children, which he rarely did, he made them take very long steps when walking to save to save shoes from wearing off. He made the children push the car for a kilometer to save on petrol. He made his youngest child remove his glasses when not looking at anything to prevent them from wearing out!

Is there any time when one can be said 'not to be looking at anything'?

1. How Ali made a lot of money?
2. What Ali was?
3. Why he ordered his children to take very long steps when walking?
4. When he ordered his youngest child to remove his glasses?
5. Who did all the work on the farm?
6. Why he didn't employ workers on his large farm?
7. How Ali became when he became rich?
8. Why he gave equally ridiculous reasons?
9. What he did to save on petrol?
10. What is the appropriate title for this story?

(7)

The silkworm is an insect which produces strong beautiful thread which when woven makes expensive cloth.

Scientists have started to develop a special breed of the silkworms. This breed of silkworms produces high-quality silk.

Farmers have to construct a shelter for housing the silkworms. They also plant mulberry trees whose leaves are used to feed the worms.

Silkworms are produced by a type of moth. The process of silk production begins with the laying of eggs. A moth will lay between three hundred and five hundred eggs.

The moth dies soon after laying the eggs. The farmer collects the eggs and puts them in an incubator.

After twenty days, the silkworms hatch out. These may look tiny at this stage but they eat a lot. In fact these small creatures eat continuously. The farmers have to supply them with fresh mulberry leaves all the time. The silkworms shed their skin about four times as they grow out of it.

Silkworms do not stop eating until they are eight centimeters long. This is seventy times their original size. On reaching this stage, they begin to spin a cocoon around themselves. This cocoon is the silk thread.

It takes about six thousand cocoons to produce only one kilogram of raw silk. Silk is very valuable and earns the farmer a lot of money.

- 1. What the silkworm produce?
- 2. Why the farmer have to construct shelter?
- 3. How many of cocoons we need to produce one kilogram of raw silk?
- 4. What we can make from the woven thread?
- 5. When the process of silk production begins?
- 6. How many eggs the moth will lay?
- 7. What the especial breed produce?
- 8. When the silkworms hatch out?
- 9. What would happen to the moth after laying eggs?
- 10. What the mulberry leaves are used to?
- 11. When Silkworms stop eating?
- 12. Why the farmers have to supply them with fresh mulberry leaves all the time?
- 13. How many times the silkworms shed their skin?
- 14. Why the farmer earns a lot of money from the raw silk?
- 15.In which place the farmer puts the eggs?
- 16. What is the cocoon of silkworms?
- 17.Is the Silk is very valuable? Why?